

PENISTONE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year



1958

PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1958.

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" E. WARING
" A. WILSON

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Snr. Asst. County Medical Officer.

J.J. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

D. TUTIN, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M & F.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

D.N. FURNISS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B., Cert.M & F.I.

W. MURRAY, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.M & F.I.

PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for
the Year 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of Penistone Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Penistone Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1958. In this report, as in those of previous years, I have included a review of County District Statistics, and also some statistical information concerning the services provided in the Penistone area by the Local Health Authority.

The Vital Statistics show that the Birth Rate has fallen slightly compared with 1957 and 1956, and at 15.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population it is lower than that for the rest of the Country. The Corrected Birth Rate is 15.4.

The Death Rate has increased a little compared with 1957, but is lower than it was in 1956. The rate is lower than that for the West Riding Administrative County, although a decimal of a point higher than that for the Country as a whole. The Corrected Death Rate is 11.9.

The Still Birth Rate, at 38.1 per 1,000 live and still births is rather high, although it is very much lower than it was for last year. On comparing the Penistone rate with that for the rest of the Country our figure looks very bad indeed. Still-births and neonatal deaths are problems which are still receiving a great deal of attention. A year ago a survey was completed throughout the whole of the Country, to try to get evidence that would lead investigators to a common denominator which would point the way to some cause of this high loss of early child life. As yet we have had no report as to the findings of this enquiry.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 19.8 per 1,000 of the population is slightly higher than last year, although there were the same number of infantile deaths. The rate is lower than that for England and Wales, which is 22.5. This rate for England and Wales is the lowest ever recorded in this Country and it would indicate that the tremendous efforts of our Medical Scientists working in this field are producing results. In the case of the two infantile deaths in Penistone, both died because they were congenital abnormalities - virtually non-preventable deaths.

In the table of Principal Causes of Death one notices that again, as is to be expected, the largest number of deaths was in the group of diseases of the circulatory system which, together with vascular diseases of the nervous system, accounted for 52 of the 79 deaths. I think it is worth one short word of comment that in studying that same table one sees that there were two road accident deaths, involving motor vehicles. It would seem that road safety is still of vital importance in our day to day activities. On the other hand I am glad to note that there were no deaths as a result of home accidents during the year.

The incidence of infectious disease in the district during the year was probably a little higher than the previous year, other than for Measles, which in 1957 had quite a high incidence. 1958 produced a relatively high incidence of Scarlet Fever. The attack rate for the rest of the Country was very low.

The Sanitary Circumstances section of the report was prepared by Mr. Tutin, and is set out in statistical form. You will note, of course, that during the year the Hoylandswaine Sewerage Scheme was completed, and it was noticeable that a number of owners began to tackle the problem of conversion of their privies to water closets.

In my report for 1957 I commented on the possible inefficiency of the Sewage Disposal Works at Spring Vale. I understand that the Consultant Engineers are at present carrying out a survey in connection with a new Sewage Disposal scheme, which will involve an alternative site to the present one. This scheme will be submitted to the Council in due course for their consideration. I hope that this measure will not be long delayed.

The water supply for the Penistone Urban District is now the responsibility of the Barnsley Corporation, and everything seems to be satisfactory. The few private supplies which are in existence appear to be quite satisfactory, Mr. Tutin having had no need, at any time, to investigate their effectiveness.

I wish to offer my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support throughout the year, and to the Clerk and other members of his staff I would like to acknowledge their help and co-operation. Once again I acknowledge with gratitude the continued loyal support afforded by Mr. Tutin, my Senior Public Health Inspector and his staff. I would like also to mention the help I had from Clerical Staff of Mr. Tutin's Department when I have had open immunisation sessions in the Clinic, and when clerical help was required and was gladly given by them.

The standard of work of the Health Department has remained high. I would like to see the Public Health Inspectors, possessing the scientific qualifications they do, having more time for original work and to apply the principles of their medical and sanitary science, rather than be exclusively employed in fulfilling their statutory duties. Staffing is often a problem in a progressive Department.

I wish to put on record my grateful thanks to Dr. J.J. Smith, Senior Assistant Medical Officer, for her continued help and advice throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. MAIN RUSSELL

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Penistone Urban District covers an area of 5,593 acres. The district is divided into 3 parts, Penistone, Thurlstone and Hoylandswaine.

The Rateable Value of the District at the 31st March, 1959 was £57,891, whilst the product of a penny rate was £226.13s. 9d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General has given his estimation of the population at mid 1958 as 6,670. This is an increase of 40 as compared with 1957.

BIRTHS.

There were 101 live births registered in the district during the year. Of these 63 were males and 38 females. There were five illegitimate births, 4 males and 1 female.

The uncorrected BIRTH RATE was 15.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population. After application of the Comparability Factor (1.02) issued by the Registrar General, the corrected Birth Rate was 15.4.

STILL-BIRTHS.

There were four Still-births registered in the district during the year, 1 male and 3 female.

DEATHS.

79 deaths were attributed to the district during 1958, of these 42 were males and 37 females.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE was, therefore, 11.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population. By application of the Death Comparability Factor (1.01) the corrected rate was 11.9.

Set out below are tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. From these tables it can be seen how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION

<u>Year.</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County.</u>	<u>Penistone U.D.</u>
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LIVE BIRTHS

1958	16.4	16.7	15.1
1957	16.1	16.6	16.7
1956	15.7	16.4	17.0
1955	15.0	15.3	15.5

DEATHS (Crude Death Rates)

1958	11.7	11.9	11.8
1957	11.5	11.7	9.7
1956	11.7	11.8	15.8
1955	11.7	11.7	10.8

STILL BIRTHS

(Rates per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

1958	21.6	22.8	38.1
1957	22.4	23.9	51.3
1956	23.0	23.1	26.1
1955	23.1	26.4	19.2

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 2 deaths of children under one year of age during 1958, equivalent to an Infantile Mortality Rate of 19.8 per 1,000 Live Births.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Under 1-wk.	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	Total under 4 wks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under 1-yr.
Congenital Abnormalities	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

There were no deaths in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group during the year.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>CANCER</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Lung	1	-	1
Uterus	-	1	1
Other sites, including Leukaemia	2	2	4
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM</u>	9	12	21
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Coronary Disease	7	2	9
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	-	1
Other Heart Diseases	4	12	16
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	2	5
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	2	-	2
Bronchitis	2	2	4
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM</u>			
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM</u>			
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>			
Congenital Malformations	2	-	2
<u>VIOLENCE</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES</u>	3	2	5
All causes	42	37	79

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>AGE GROUP.</u>	<u>MALE.</u>	<u>FEMALE.</u>
Under 1 year	2	-
1 - 10 years	-	-
10 - 15 years	-	-
15 - 25 years	1	-
25 - 45 years	1	-
45 - 65 years	9	4
Over 65 years	29	33
	<u>42</u>	<u>37</u>
TOTAL	<u>42</u>	<u>37</u>

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 3 occasions and in 3 cases the cause of death was certified by the Coroner after Post Mortem Examination without Inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

Vital Statistics.

In Ministry of Health Circular 22 dated 9th December, 1958, the Minister points out that hitherto the presentation in Annual Reports of vital statistics relating to Mothers and Infants has shown considerable variation and it has been difficult to make comparisons. The Minister has requested the Medical Officer of Health to include the following statistics for the area, setting out the figures in the order as shown below.

Live Births	101
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.1
Still-births	4
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	38.1
Total live and still-births	105
Infant deaths	2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19.8
" " " " " " " - legitimate	19.8
" " " " " " " illegitimate	-
Neo Natal " " " " " " "	19.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.9
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil.
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	-

PREVALENCE OF. AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year 75 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. They were as follows :-

Scarlet Fever	31
Measles	29
Pneumonia	3
Whooping Cough	11
Dysentery	1
	<u>75</u>

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE	AGE GROUP										TOTALS		
	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.		45 - 65 yrs.	65 yrs. & over.
Measles	1	2	5	9	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
Scarlet Fever	1	1	3	1	5	17	4	1	1	1	1	1	31
Whooping Cough	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS :	2	3	10	12	11	29	4	1	1	2	1	1	75

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

<u>Disease</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Penistone U.D.</u>
Measles	5.75	3.79	4.34
Whooping Cough	0.74	0.75	1.66
Scarlet Fever	0.86	1.20	4.66
Pneumonia	0.49	0.56	0.45
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.03	0.06	0.00
(Non Paralytic)	0.01	0.03	0.00
Dysentery	0.84	1.54	0.15

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year there was a relatively high incidence of Scarlet Fever in the district, with 31 cases notified compared with 11 cases last year. Although this number is the highest since 1954, the disease was of a mild type and there was no resultant morbidity. The disease chiefly affected children under 10 years of age, there being 27 cases in the age group 1 - 10 years, and 4 more in the 10 - 15 years group. Of the total cases, 1 occurred in the first quarter, 5 in the second, 3 in the third and 22 in the fourth quarter. With the exception of 12 cases resident in Millhouse, the remainder occurred in the township of Penistone itself. In 29 cases the family Doctor saw fit to have the patient removed to Hospital, not because of the patient's condition but purely to reduce the risk of infection and because the homes precluded the possibility of the strict isolation such cases require.

The attack rate for the district was 4.66, as opposed to a figure of 0.86 for England and Wales and 1.20 for the West Riding Administrative County.

MEASLES.

The outbreak of Measles which commenced in the last quarter of 1957 continued in the first quarter of 1958, when 27 cases were notified. In the final quarter of the year 2 more cases were reported, making a total of 29 cases for the year.

Again the disease affected children under 10 years of age, all the cases occurring in the 1 to 10 years age group. The outbreak was confined to Penistone - 28 cases, with the remaining case residing in Thurlstone.

The whole Country appears to have had a reduction in the incidence of this disease during 1958, the attack rate for England and Wales being 5.75, and for the West Riding Administrative County 3.79. The rate for Penistone Urban District, at 4.34, compares very favourably with the rest of the Country.

WHOOPING COUGH.

During the year under review 11 cases of Whooping Cough were reported, an increase of 10 cases over the previous year. No one particular age group was affected more than another, and the outbreak was confined to the second and third quarters of the year. The attack rate for the district was 1.66, compared with 0.74 for England and Wales and 0.75 for the West Riding Administrative County.

Systematic immunisation against Whooping Cough was commenced a year or two ago, and the demand for this protective measure is becoming a routine factor in the early life of the child. When notifications of Whooping Cough are received in this Office they are carefully checked against the lists of children who have been immunised, to see if any of the infected children had received protective treatment. None of the cases notified during 1958 had previously been immunised.

In the Penistone district during 1958, 53 children were immunised, a decrease of 2 on the children immunised in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is twelve years now since we had a case of Diphtheria in the Penistone Urban District. This is a most pleasing state of affairs which I am very happy to report. However, it is my duty to give a word of warning. During the past year much publicity has been given to the fall in the numbers of children attending for immunisation against Diphtheria. It has been emphasised that unless the level of immunisation is raised there is a great danger of the recurrence of the disease.

The number of children in Penistone Urban District who during 1958 received primary protection against Diphtheria was 78, compared with 98 in 1957. Of these, 69 were under 5 years of age and 9 between the ages 5 and 15 years. In addition 60 children received "booster" doses on commencing School.

I would like every child immunised against Diphtheria before the first birthday is reached. Although Polio. vaccination and immunisation against Whooping Cough occupy a great deal of our time and thoughts these days we must not allow Diphtheria to be forgotten.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a reduction in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, only 2 cases being notified compared with 6 cases in 1957. Both were Pulmonary. The cases were aged 17 and 72 years respectively.

I have to report that 3 cases (2 male and 1 female) were removed from the register during 1958, 2 cases being cured and 1 having died. There remained on the register at the end of the year 22 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 5 Non-Pulmonary cases.

Whilst there were no admissions into Sanatorium during the year, there were 4 discharges.

The continued fall in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified leads us to assume that the disease is becoming more amenable to control. There are not a few contributory factors - team work is pre-eminent in importance, in which the health workers strive continually for the full control of the spread of the scourge. Other important factors are earlier notification because of more effective methods of diagnosis, e.g. Mass miniature radiography, improved housing conditions, the control of the retail sale of raw milk unless it is pasteurised, sterilised, or produced from tuberculin tested herds, and the ceaseless endeavour on the part of the health team to check up all contacts. In the field of treatment the use of an increasingly wider range of chemico therapy has now preserved life, where 20 years ago a diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was virtually a sentence of death.

We must not forget the part played by the Local Authority's Tuberculosis Health Visitor, who works in close liaison with the Consultant Chest Physician. She attends at the Chest Clinic, seeing the patient and taking part in the Clinical investigation. I would mention at this point the work undertaken by the West Riding County Council Care and After-care Committee and the West Riding Distress Fund. Under the scheme for extra nourishment, 2 pints of milk are provided free each day for patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. Help, in the way of single beds and bedding, is provided in cases of hardship. When necessary, and again on the recommendation of the Consultant Chest Physician, Open Air Shelters are obtained and erected in the patient's garden.

I must again put on record my grateful thanks to Dr. Crowther, the Chest Physician in Barnsley, for his advice and considerable help on numerous occasions.

B.C.G.

The vaccination of the 13/14 year old Schoolchild with B.C.G. against Tuberculosis is now an accepted part of the School Health Service. You will remember that details of the scheme were given in my Annual Report for 1956. It is sufficient, therefore, to quote only statistics relative to the Penistone area. A total of 168 children from Penistone area Schools received the initial skin tests. Of these 101 gave a negative result, which meant that they had not as yet met up with a primary infection by the Tuberculosis germ and were thus suitable subjects for vaccination. At the same time 67 gave a positive reaction to the skin test, which indicated that they had, at some time in their lives, met with the Tuberculosis germ and had had their body defences mobilised to combat the infection. No case of all those found to be positive was considered in need of further Clinical investigation. Negative Mantoux children in 1957 were subsequently retested in 1958 to see whether or not their vaccination had been successful; all proved successful.

School.	Number Tested	Positive	Negative	Number Vaccinated
Penistone Grammar.	134	50	84	84
Silkstone Sec.Mod.	34	17	17	17
TOTALS :	168	67	101	101

FOOD POISONING.

No case of Food Poisoning was reported to the Department during 1958. There was, however, one case of Dysentery, a disease closely allied to Food Poisoning. The patient affected was a young girl of 15 years, and as she was working as a Counter Assistant in a Food Shop it was considered that she should be suspended from work until we had three negative reports from the Laboratory. The Laboratory findings on samples of faeces established a strain of Shigella Sonnei. Reports on the rest of the family proved negative.

POLIOMYELITIS.

During the year the incidence of Poliomyelitis in the Division was the lowest since this disease struck the headlines about 10 years ago. No case was reported in the Penistone Urban District and, therefore, there appears to be no point in my commenting on national statistics in this respect.

The scheme introduced by the Ministry of Health in 1956, which provided for the vaccination against Poliomyelitis of all children up to the age of 15 years, expectant mothers, and other groups of persons at possible risk, was extended in September, 1958, to include all young persons from 16 to 25 years of age. Meanwhile the administering of the programme was fraught with difficulties. Supplies of American Salk Vaccine, together with Vaccine manufactured in Canada, were coming into the Country in an attempt to boost the limited supplies of British manufacture. This in no way reflects on the productivity of our manufacturers. The stringent tests laid down by the Ministry for the ultimate protection of the public are such that it meant an inevitable delay in the delivery of Vaccine. There had been production difficulties of a technical nature, and not only have these setbacks been confined to British Vaccine, but two substantial batches of Salk Vaccine from America, for different reasons, failed to arrive in the Country. This then was the position during the first half of the year - a very high acceptance rate offset by the non-availability of Vaccine. As the year progressed and supplies improved, an intensive drive was made to reduce the numbers awaiting injections and in the months of May and June prior to the commencement of the so called "Poliomyelitis Season" 3,243 completed injections were carried out, compared with 2,170 in the

four months January to April, and 3,018 in the period July to December. The system of recording Poliomyelitis vaccinations is so complex that of necessity the scheme must be run on a Divisional basis, and because of this it is not possible to give figures for individual County districts.

The table appended below indicates the situation as applied to the whole Division for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

<u>Completed Injections.</u>		<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>
<u>Months.</u>	<u>Age Group 1943 - 1957.</u>	
January - February.	1,498	1
March - April.	655	16
May - June.	3,205	38
July - August.	1,483	34
September - October.	928	22
November - December.	507	54
<hr/> TOTAL		<hr/>
		8,276 * 165

* Includes 3,115 of the 10-15 years age group - vaccinated at Schools.

Number of persons receiving one injection.

<u>Age Group 1943 - 1957.</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>
668	2

Number of persons awaiting vaccination.

<u>Age Group 1943 - 1958.</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers.</u>
646	11
 <u>Age Group 1933 - 1942.</u>	
181	

PNEUMONIA.

During 1958 there were 3 cases of Pneumonia notified in the district. 2 cases occurred in the first quarter and 1 case in the second quarter of the year. Two of the patients affected were in the age group 35 - 40 years, and the other was in the 50 - 55 years group. They were all of the acute primary type of infection. The attack rate for the Penistone Urban District of 0.45 compares very favourably with that for England and Wales at 0.49 and the West Riding Administrative County at 0.56.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

One of my duties as Medical Officer of Health is to teach health - more popularly referred to as Health Education. In preventive medicine the teaching of positive health is a most important function and very necessary. Unfortunately it is one of the most difficult subjects to get across. The average citizen does not seem to bother as long as he or she is apparently enjoying the best of health, and so it should be to a certain extent. It is so important that, even if we feel we are in good health, we should be aware of how we can live more healthily and how we can prevent the onset of ill health. The prevention of disease is important.

I am pleased to see that a lot of health propaganda is being introduced through the medium of Television. This medium of education and entertainment has come to stay and advertising is the greatest selling force in the world. Any medium that is helping to save lives is, in my opinion, doing a worth while job, and should be given every encouragement. An animated cartoon, whether it be shown in a Cinema or on a T.V. screen, can get a message across a lot easier and more effectively than any amount of lecturing. One other aspect that pleases me is the fact that we are now getting at the younger members of the community.

Our children, no matter how unwittingly, are having it firmly imprinted in their young minds the various do's and don'ts towards better living. They now know, among other things, that it is wrong to accept unwrapped food, patronise unclean shops and drink out of cracked cups. It is a good thing that they should learn these facts and remember them, so that later on in life they can put them into practice.

My fieldworkers continue to do excellent work year after year. Health Visitors, along with the Midwives conduct small group meetings of expectant mothers to discuss the problems, real and imaginary, of their pregnancy and early motherhood. I am told that these meetings are very popular and enjoyed not only by the mothers who attend, but by the Nursing Staff themselves. At the Child Welfare Clinic the Health Visitors have excellent opportunities for informal discussions with Mothers about the general welfare of the baby. These unofficial talks are much appreciated by the Mothers. All this work is augmented by posters, film-strip lectures and other visual aids.

One finds that there is a sudden interest in health when some crisis has to be faced. When Asian Flu strikes the district, or Poliomyelitis appears, or there is a threat of Smallpox, then there is an overwhelming demand for advice and help. Here it is fear that motivates the desire for advice; fear of Poliomyelitis, Smallpox or Cancer, or any other disease is the offspring of ignorance about that disease. The more people know about these things, the less they are afraid. As I pointed out in a previous paragraph, not many years ago the word Tuberculosis was enough to cause near panic. It is not so today. Health education has taught that a sensible approach to the problem can result in the casting out of fear.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

The General Hospitals available locally for the Penistone Area are those in Barnsley and Sheffield. For certain parts of the area it may be more convenient to use the Huddersfield Hospitals.

Infectious diseases are accommodated chiefly in Kendray Hospital, Barnsley, and others may be dealt with at Lodge Moor, Sheffield. Maternity cases are dealt with at Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown, St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

All Laboratory work is carried out by the two Public Health Service Laboratories, one at Wakefield and one at the City General Hospital, Sheffield.

MORTUARY.

There is a Mortuary in Penistone and this serves the surrounding area.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The long awaited Depot at Penistone became operational in October this year. Two vehicles from the main base at Hoyland were transferred, thus leaving five vehicles at Hoyland. The whole of the area covered by the Depot at Hoyland is remote controlled with a transmitter sited at Kirk Balk School. The effect of this set-up provides for greater vehicle availability and in the event of a major disaster all vehicles operating in S.W. Yorkshire could be called upon immediately. The direct link with the fleets based on Wath, Maltby and Barnsley Beckett Hospital is still maintained.

It is anticipated that the Depot at Hoyland will, during the early part of next year, move into new, modern premises now nearing completion at Platts Common. For a considerable time now the Ambulance team at Hoyland have been doing a wonderful job under very difficult conditions, and these spacious new premises will fill a long-felt need.

CLINICS.

TUBERCULOSIS - held at Weston House, High Street, Penistone, on the first and third Thursday afternoons each month. The principal Clinic at 46, Church Street, Barnsley, provides for more detailed examination and investigation of contacts.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE - held at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone, every Monday afternoon, at the West Riding County Council owned premises. This Clinic provides individual advice, health education, vaccination against Smallpox and immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. During 1958 there were 1,459 attendances.

SPECIAL SESSIONS are also held at the Clinic at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone when the need arises, to cater for Poliomyelitis and B.C.G. Vaccination, eye examinations, etc.

ANTE-NATAL - held at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone every Tuesday afternoon by the General Medical Practitioners of the area, with Midwives in attendance.

RELAXATION and MOTHERCRAFT CLASS - held fortnightly at Shrewsbury Road, Penistone - Wednesday afternoon. Unfortunately this Class was not held after January, 1958, due to the resignation of the two Home Nurse/Midwives at Penistone and the pressure of work on Miss Bain, the Midwife for Silkstone and Silkstone Common.

At the time of preparation of this report this Class has recommenced due to the appointment of two Home Nurse/Midwives on the 1st January, 1959.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

I am pleased to be able to report that a full-time Health Visitor was appointed in July, 1958 for the Penistone area. This appointment completes the establishment of Health Visitors. Home visits increased during the year following Miss Haigh's return to duty after a long illness. Families in the Penistone area may avail themselves of all aspects of this service. The importance of the Health Visitor's work in the home, with her ability to advise, guide and teach the principles of preventive medicine, cannot be over-emphasised.

The Health Visitors covering the Penistone Urban and Rural areas are :-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss A. Haigh ...	Goldthorpe Cottages, Millhouse, Penistone.	Penistone 3384
Miss R.M. Townend ...	Ashburn, Shelley, Nr. Huddersfield.	Kirkburton 472

The number of visits paid to the homes during the year was 3,027.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Unfortunately, the vacancies created by the resignation of the two District Nurse/Midwives as noted in my report of last year have not been filled, despite the regular advertisement of the posts. The lack of response is typical of the national position as a whole in respect of the recruitment of Midwives. Coverage of the district

has been maintained by the efforts of the Relief District Nurses, Mrs. Genders and Mrs. Henderson, and the employment of a part-time Nurse.

The Nurses in the Penistone Urban and Rural areas attended 230 cases, performing in all 6,057 visits.

The staff employed as at the 31st December, 1958, was :-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M.E. Henderson ... (Relief)	22, Cross Lane, Stocksbridge.	Stocksbridge 3338.
Mrs. J.M. Snell ...	3, Windmill Lane, Thurlstone.	

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The resignation of the Penistone Midwives, and consequent failure to fill the vacancies to which I have already referred, created severe difficulties in the implementation of this service. The fact that the service was maintained at all is due to the extraordinary effort and sheer industry of Miss Bain, the Midwife for Silkstone and Silkstone Common, who unsparingly covered Penistone in addition to her own area.

Assistance was also given by the West Riding County Council, who supplied a Relief Midwife to help to cope with heavy bookings in October and November.

During 1958 the Midwives attended 99 confinements in the Penistone Urban District, 94 as Midwives and 5 as Maternity Nurses. Of the total cases, 16 availed themselves of Gas and Air Analgesia.

The Midwives available at the 31st December, 1958 :-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss J.L. Bain ...	"Plevna", Silkstone Common, Nr. Barnsley.	Silkstone 356.

As indicated above, two District Nurse/Midwives are due to commence duties in Penistone on the 1st January, 1959 :-

Miss S. Thwaites ...	34, Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267.
Miss M. Thompson ...	34, Victoria Street, Penistone.	Penistone 2267.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the Amendment Act, 1951, during the period under review.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

One important aspect of this service is that more and more old people are helped to remain in their own homes, instead of being admitted to Old People's Institutions or Hospitals. Nevertheless the service does not and should not replace the neighbourly interest and help which is so often needed from those who live in close proximity to the aged people.

An unfortunate feature of the scheme, however, is the occasional reluctance on the part of relatives to give assistance or show any practical interest in the old people once a Home Help has been supplied. It is regrettably true that on occasions the presence of a Home Help is taken by the relatives as an indication

that the complete responsibility of the aged person should be that of the Local Health Authority. I cannot too strongly deplore this attitude. The statutory services can never replace the care and attention given by relatives.

During 1958 in Penistone Urban District 2,947 Domestic Help hours were provided, a reduction of 591 hours compared with those for 1957. In all, 6 Domestic Helps were employed, attending at 16 homes. There were 12 of these cases continuing from 1957 but the others were new ones.

The following table explains the type of cases whose homes were cared for :-

General Cases, 65 years & over	-	15
General Cases, under 65 years	-	1
Tuberculosis Cases	-	Nil
Maternity Cases	-	Nil

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The welfare foods issued in the Penistone Urban District during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1958, were as follows:-

National Dried Milk	-	1,315 packets
Cod Liver Oil	-	810 bottles
Vitamin A & D Tablets	-	476 (packets of 45)
Orange Juice	-	4,616 bottles

Address of Premises.	Day.	Time.
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
	Friday	10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
Mr. A. Dyson, Town End, Thurlstone.	During shop hours.	
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne.	Wednesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Private House, Mrs. Pratt, Fir Tree, Thurgoland.	On application at House (Except Sundays)	
Stocksbridge Co-op. Crane Moor, Sheffield.	During shop hours.	
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Church Schoolroom, Hoyland Common.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Tuesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Brightholmlee Chapel, Wharnccliffe Side.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.

Address of Premises.	Day.	Time.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapeltown.	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Gatty Memorial Hall, Ecclesfield.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Grenoside.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley.	Alternate Mondays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, St. Paul's Inst., Wheata Road, Sheffield, 5.	Tuesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(Prepared by Mr. D. Tutin)

The following is a tabulated list of inspections made during the year:-

<u>DWELLING HOUSES.</u>				<u>1958.</u>
Inspections under Housing Regulations.				28
Reinspections under Housing Regulations.				72
Inspections not under Housing Regulations.				44
Reinspections not under Housing Regulations.				27
<u>NUMBER OF VISITS TO:</u>				
Slaughterhouses.	....	....	....	558
Butchers Shops.	....	....	....	10
Bakehouses.	....	....	....	3
Ice Cream Shops.	....	....	....	4
Other Food Premises.	....	....	....	34
Factories.	....	....	....	7
Public Conveniences.	....	....	....	7
Market.	....	....	....	81
Licensed Premises.	....	....	....	3
Refuse Tips.	....	....	....	49
<u>INSPECTIONS UNDER:</u>				
Petroleum Acts.	....	....	....	4
<u>INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</u>				
Primary Visits.	....	....	....	32
<u>DRAINAGE.</u>				
New Lengths Inspected and Tested.	....	....	....	69
Drainage Nuisances.	....	....	....	28
<u>OTHER INSPECTIONS & VISITS.</u>				337
Rodent Control.	....	....	....	54
Total Number of Inspections;				1451
<u>NUISANCES ETC. ON BOOKS WITH NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.</u>				
Nuisances in hand, end of 1957	....	....		115
Nuisances found during 1958	....	....		105
Notices served, informal	....	....		105
Nuisances abated during 1958	....	....		188
Nuisances outstanding at end of 1958	....	....		32

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

1958.

Approximate number of Water Closets.	2765
Approximate number of Privies.	75
Approximate number of Waste Water Closets.	10

During the year the Hoylandswaine sewerage scheme was completed and available for use. Many owners of property in Hoylandswaine have made a start with conversions to water closets and it is hoped that with everyone's co-operation the necessity of taking legal action will be avoided.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES AND SHOPS.

The following food shops exist in this area:-

8	Grocers.
6	Butchers.
3	Confectioners.
2	Snack Bars.
25	General Dealers.
4	Greengrocers.
6	Fried Fish Shops.

Included in the above are 22 premises which are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

During the year 47 visits were made to food premises and where necessary informal notices were served to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of animals killed in the district during the year remained at just over 27,000 which was similar to the previous year. Because of this the amount of time spent on meat inspection outside normal office hours continued to be excessive. Some statistics regarding meat inspection and private slaughtering are given in the appendix to this report.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year all cases of infectious diseases notified to this office have been visited and where necessary the premises have been disinfected.

UNFIT HOUSES.

Because of the curtailment of new building during the year only 11 houses had closing orders placed on them as compared with 41 in the previous year. It is still unfortunate, however, that the Council will not enforce the vacation of condemned property. When houses on which closing orders are in force continue to be occupied the general standard of repair deteriorates rapidly and the owners cannot be required to do even minimum works to keep the houses weatherproof.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

With the completion of the sewerage scheme at Hoylandswaine several privy conversions have already taken place. In these cases after the privies have been emptied for the last time and dustbins have been provided efforts have been made to increase the frequency of collection from 6 weeks to 2 weeks.

SALVAGE.

The sale of waste paper during the year realised the sum of £163. 1. Od. and the sale of other salvage realised the sum of £3. 3. Od.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 63 premises have been visited either after complaints of rodent infestation or as part of the normal routine. Of these 8 belong to the Local Authority, 42 are private houses and 10 are business premises.

In all cases treatment was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the number of dead bodies found in most cases showed that the treatments were satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the year samples were taken from the private supplies at Hillside, Thurlstone and at Shore Hall Crossing. These were found to be suitable for drinking purposes.

HOUSING AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.

During the year 20 houses were completed at "The Nook", Hoylandswaine, bringing the total number of Council Houses in the district to 689. During the year 1,590 visits were made to Council property in connection with repair or improvement. The renewal of defective window frames at Cubley proceeded and by the end of the year there were only 24 pre-war houses at Cubley which had not had this necessary improvement carried out. A total of 67 houses were painted during the year, 18 by contract and 49 by the Council's own workmen. It is regretted that this figure was not higher but it will be remembered that during the summer there was some exceptionally bad weather which severely curtailed the outside painting programme. The total cost of repair work during the year, including painting, was approximately £7,260.

The scheme for the modernisation of Council houses by the replacement of cooking ranges by tiled surrounds was continued and to the end of the year a further 55 houses had this improvement carried out.

NEW HOUSES.

In addition to the 20 houses built by the Local Authority there were 14 houses built by private enterprise. Taking into account the fact that 5 houses were dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act this brings the total number of houses in the district to 2,386.

CATTLE MARKET.

The table below shows the total number of animals passing through the market during the year.

	CATTLE.	CALVES.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	TOTAL.
Dairy.	63 (138)	107 (210)	168 (209)	431 (626)	769 (1183)
Fatstock.	3556 (5591)	202 (207)	1753 (2068)	1647 (1460)	7158 (9326)
				Total	7927 (10509)

APPENDIX.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

All animals whose slaughter was notified during the year have been inspected and those showing evidence of disease examined in detail.

The total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was 51 tons 17 cwts. 1 qr.

	W.MARSDEN.	E.MARSDEN.	HELLIWELL.	HINCHLIFF.	TOTAL.
Cows.	2268	7	4	13	2292
Other Cattle.	1083	143	107	218	1551
Calves.	140	1	1	1	143
Sheep.	9147	102	167	106	9522
Pigs.	13341	-	91	337	13769
				TOTAL.	27287

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage affected with tuberculosis or other diseases:-

Class of Animals.	Cows	Cattle Excluding Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Inspected.	2292	1551	143	9522	13,769
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	2	1	2	47	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	851	84	-	625	580
Percentage of carcasses affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	37.2%	5.5%	1.4%	7.05%	4.4%
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	23	10	-	-	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	586	114	-	-	543
Percentage of carcasses affected with tuberculosis.	26.6%	7.9%	-	-	4.06%

Over/.....

Details of carcasses and part carcasses condemned are given below:-

33	Carcasses of beef and offal	-	Generalised Tuberculosis.
1	Carcase of beef and offal	-	Abscesses and Abnormal Odour.
1	Carcase of beef and offal	-	Acute Septic Metritis.
1	Carcase of beef and offal	-	Acute Fever.
16	Carcasses of pork and offal	-	Generalised Tuberculosis.
1	Carcase of pork and offal	-	Septicæmia.
5	Carcasses of pork and offal	-	Acute Septic Pneumonia.
8	Carcasses of pork and offal	-	Moribund and Badly Bled.
6	Carcasses of pork and offal	-	Acute Fever.
14	Carcasses of mutton and offal	-	General Oedema.
7	Carcasses of mutton and offal	-	Decomposition.
7	Carcasses of mutton and offal	-	Acute Septic Pneumonia.
8	Carcasses of mutton and offal	-	Acute Fever.
3	Carcasses of mutton and offal	-	Emaciation and Dropsy.
1	Carcase of mutton and offal	-	Extensive Bruising.
1	Carcase of mutton and offal	-	Purulent Nephritis.
1	Carcase of mutton and offal	-	Acute Septic Metritis.
5	Carcasses of mutton and offal	-	Moribund and Badly Bled.
1	Carcase of veal and offal	-	General Oedema.
1	Carcase of veal and offal	-	Moribund and Badly Bled.
19	Part Carcasses of beef	-	Tuberculosis.
2	Part Carcasses of beef	-	Injury and Bruising.
2	Part Carcasses of beef	-	Severe Bruising.
1	Part Carcass of beef	-	Abscesses.
1	Part Carcass of beef	-	Oedema.
2	Part Carcasses of pork	-	Injury and Inflammation.
1	Part Carcass of pork	-	Abscesses.
5	Part Carcasses of pork	-	Tuberculosis.
2	Part Carcasses of pork	-	Gangrenous.
1	Part Carcass of pork	-	Bruising.
3	Part Carcasses of mutton	-	Bruising.

The following offals were condemned for various reasons too numerous to set out in detail;-

470	Beasts heads & tongues.	347	Sheeps livers.
11	Beasts stomachs.	231	Sheeps plucks.
405	Beasts livers.	502	Pigs heads.
566	Beasts lungs.	217	Pigs plucks.
340	Beasts intestines.	274	Pigs lungs.
443	Beasts Hearts.	137	Pigs livers.
78	Beasts skirts.	186	Pigs intestines.
22	Beasts spleens.	4	Sows udders.
741	Cows udders.	45	Pigs kidneys.
2	Sheeps stomachs.	9	Pigs hearts.
18	Sheeps lungs.	2	Pigs stomachs.
4	Sheeps heads.		

Overtime.

The amount of time worked on meat inspection outside normal office hours was as follows:-

D.Tutin. 101 hours (including 21 Sundays).
D.N.Furniss. 277 hours (including 17 Sundays & 2 Bank Holidays).
W.Murray. 302 hours (including 16 Sundays & 2 Bank Holidays).

Where practicable time off has been taken in lieu of this time worked.

